

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

A Budget of News From Foreign Shores.

Jealousy Causes a Shooting Scrape—The Old Story.

A Theft of Australian Government Bonds.

France and China—Has the War Begun?

Lynching Bees in Texas and Nebraska.

Cable Clicks.

Wady Halfa, 23.—C. I. Colville left a small detachment of Bedouins at Salimab. He will descend all the cataracts. A coal depot is established at Tanjour.

Aden, 23.—The French transport *Ayeron*, with two hundred and eighty-six of the officers and crew, reached Aden, and three hundred remain at Gouda.

Dublin, 23.—The jury was unable to agree on a verdict in the case of ex-Secretary C. Wall and Captain Kirwan, tried jointly on an indictment for "conspiracy and soliciting." The second trial of this case is postponed to the next commission and the prisoners released on bail.

Dublin, 23.—The stowaway who landed at Waterford, Ireland, from the steamship *Oranmore*, from Liverpool for Baltimore, and was taken to the infirmary with what was reported to be Asiatic cholera, is dead. No one can be induced to bury the corpse, although a reward is offered.

London, 23.—Advices from Armenia state that a serious uprising occurred at Berzin. The leaders refused to acknowledge the authority of Turkey and the governor is powerless to bring them to terms.

Marseilles, 23.—The report of the ravages of cholera in the southern departments of France the past twenty-four hours is as follows: Harault, nine deaths; Gard, two deaths; Aude, twelve deaths.

Rome, 23.—The Daily Bulletin of the progress of cholera in Italy is as follows: Bergamo, three deaths, thirteen fresh cases; Compobasso, four deaths, eight fresh cases; Cuneo, two deaths, thirteen fresh cases; Genoa, no deaths, fifteen fresh cases; Carrara, four deaths, five fresh cases; Naples, no deaths, one fresh case; Cosenza, no deaths, one fresh case; Turin, two deaths, no fresh cases; Pesto-Maurizio, three deaths, four fresh cases.

Murdered for Jealousy.

Montpelier, 23.—This morning Clark W. Sanders, residing in East Montpelier, came to town, went to the gunshop of Blanchard Bros., purchased a revolver, put three cartridges into it, proceeded to the store of Daniel Carr, and the latter being at his desk Sanders fired three times at him, one bullet taking effect in the neck and the two others in his body. Carr died in a few minutes. Sanders put the revolver in his pocket, walked out of the store and up the street, when workmen in an adjoining marble shop captured him. The murderer said: "I shot him, and hope he is dead as I intended to kill him. Get your officers, and do what you please with me." Sanders said he understood the penalty, and expected he would be hanged. The cause of the shooting was jealousy by Sanders of his wife. The murdered man is 60 years old. He left no family. Sanders had one son, 2 months old, which he took away from her yesterday, and placed with his brother.

Cruel Treatment.

Chicago, 23.—Henry Mohler, Oscar Radcliff, Mrs. Pease, Mrs. Slater and Mrs. Parker, who were the ostensible managers of the "Home for God's Orphans," were all bound over to the grand jury to-day for ill-treatment of young children left in their charge. The testimony of four young inmates tended to show that a large number of babies died in the asylum apparently through want of care, and according to stories related by young children in court they were subjected at all times to rigorous treatment by being locked up alone in dark rooms and given very little food. The court looked upon the managers as belonging to a dangerous class of religious fanatics.

Big Theft.

New York, 23.—The following was received by the German consul in this city this morning:

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN. A great theft of valuable Austrian government bonds has taken place. A list of the securities is on the way to you. Have it posted on 'Change.'

(Signed) RUMF, President of the board of the police.

The consulate officials have no further information on the matter, nor have bankers who make a specialty of continental securities any information as to the manner and amount of the robbery. Those visited so far say the securities will probably be difficult of negotiation.

The Burning Mine.

Shamokin, Pa., 23.—All the bodies were recovered from the burning mine, and efforts are now directed to extinguishing the fire.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

The War has Begun in Earnest.

Paris, 23.—1 p. m. Three per centimes this morning before the regular opening of a bourse, were buoyant at 77 francs, 85 centimes for account, on a report that Li Fong Poo, Chinese minister, would continue negotiations with the French government.

St. Petersburg, 23.—Three ironclads start immediately, to reinforce the Russian fleet in Chinese waters.

London, 23.—The Exchange telegraph company, on the authority of the Chinese embassy, states that Foo Chow was bombarded by the French, this morning.

A Shanghai dispatch, at six this evening, says: "It is reported the French captured the Chinese fleet at Foo Chow. Two French boats were sunk."

A telegram from Pekin announces that Ki Huz was instructed to make pacific advances.

London, 23.—A dispatch from Shanghai this morning says: Admiral Courbet has announced his intention of bombarding the arsenal of Foo Chow to-day. The French consul in this city has lowered his flag.

Advices from Pekin of yesterday state that the governors of Yunan and Qiangsi have received imperative orders to march their forces into Tonquin.

A dispatch to the Times which left Foo Chow at 2 15 p. m., to-day says: "Hostilities began this afternoon at 2 o'clock."

Paris, 23, 10 a. m.—Government has received no news from Foo Chow to-day. Li Fong Poo, Chinese minister, has not yet left Paris. Le Liton and Le Francsais assert that the Young Li Yamen telegraphed him not to leave France.

London, 23.—A Times dispatch from Foo Chow at 7 this morning says: "At 9 o'clock last night Admiral Courbet officially announced that he had received orders from Paris to make reprisals. The British vice consul left last night and reached the English gun boats at midnight."

It is reported that Li Fong Poo was instructed by imperial decree to settle the dispute on the best terms possible.

A Chinese official telegram states that the French are desirous of a settlement. This message was sent, however, before it was announced that the French had begun firing at Foo Chow at 10 o'clock this afternoon.

Paris, 23.—2 30 p. m. Three per centimes opened this morning at 78 francs, 2½ centimes for account, but have since fallen to 77 francs, 2½ centimes.

London, 23.—Merchants and underwriters of London held a meeting to-day to consider the bearing of the Franco-Chinese difficulty on neutrals, as Prime Minister Ferry had announced that the bombardment of Kee Lung would not create a state of war, but simply be a means of furthering French negotiations with China. Inquiry was raised in the meeting whether the Admiral's court should admit English or German vessels loaded with arms into Foo Chow. One neutral vessel, it was stated, was now en route to that port with a cargo of dynamite ordered by the Viceroy. The meeting resolved to urge Earl Granville, secretary of foreign affairs, to press France to define her intention regarding neutrals.

Paris, 23.—It is semi-officially stated that inasmuch as France has not declared war, neutral vessels going to China will not be subject to the restrictions which would be imposed in actual war.

London, 23.—The Eastern Telegraph company has given notice that owing to hostilities in Foo Chow telegrams to that point will be accepted only at the sender's risk. Such telegrams have to go via Shanghai to Foo Chow, over the Chinese wire.

Lynched.

Statesville, Tex., 23.—John Howard, an old citizen, was mobbed and shot to death last night near Langford's Cave. He was accused of burning a thresher, and when lynched was in custody of an officer en route for Lampasas jail, for safe keeping.

Lincoln, Neb., 23.—A Mexican, named Luciano Padello, who was sent to the state prison of Nebraska from New Mexico, served out his term a month ago, was liberated, and last Saturday, ravished a 13 year old girl fifteen miles west of this city, was arrested on Monday at Beatrice, and brought back; the victim was horribly mutilated, and fears are entertained that she would die; the Mexican was taken to her home this afternoon for identification, ante-mortem, by the Sheriff and deputy; before reaching the destination the mob captured the whole party, took the Mexican before the girl who positively identified him, the officers were put under guard, the Mexican taken to the identical spot where he committed the crime and hanged to a tree. He was given five minutes to pray, which he did. He made a full confession of the crime. There is great excitement in the neighborhood. The action of the mob is generally approved.

Casualty.

Worcester, Mass., 23.—A train on the South Bridge branch of the New York & New England road ran off the track near Quinebaug this morning. One passenger car and the smoker went down a bank twenty feet, but only fell over on their sides, and the fall was gradual. About thirty passengers were aboard most of whom were seriously injured, but none fatally.

BLACK JACK.

He Reaches Home and Hows About the Democracy.

Chicago, 23.—The demonstration to-night, marking the return of General Logan to his home was one of great magnitude. The Republican torch bearing organizations of the city made their first appearance in this campaign, and the aggregate marchers numbered about 5,000. In addition to local organizations uniformed bodies were present from neighboring cities. General Logan arrived from Pullman on a special train landing at the Twenty Second Street depot at 9 o'clock. The advent of the train was announced by the firing of artillery and a brilliant display of fireworks. A mounted escort was in waiting and the distinguished party having entered the carriages, the cavalcade took up the line of march northward on Michigan Boulevard to Lake Park, where stands had been erected for the speakers of the evening, and it was 10:30 before the last of the marching escort had reached the point of rendezvous and General Logan was escorted to the speaker's stand. The crowd in the park had swollen to about 30,000. On the stand were General Oglesby, Governor Hamilton, Hon. Joseph Medill, Hon. Charles F. Farwell, William Penn Nixon, Congressmen Davis, Dunham and Adams, and an array of vice-presidents to the number of fully two hundred. General Logan was received with great cheering and spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, and fellow citizens of Illinois: I am somewhat travel worn by my circuitous route, but I am a native State and beloved home. The love for home associations is deeply imbedded in our hearts. It was on this, my native soil, that my boyish pride was encouraged up to the ordinary ambitions of manhood; and if I have or can save my constituents fairly or well in the advancement of their interests my fondest aspirations and hopes will have ripened into a cherished reality. My fellow citizens and friends, my heart beats in harmony with yours in all that pertains to our common harmony and to our common citizenship. I made a vow when I first entered public life to devote all my energies to our whole people, and to look for my reward in the consciousness that I had kept the faith. I shall ever remember this great evidence of respect with a heart overflowing with gratitude. I return to you, my friends and fellow citizens, thanks for this grand demonstration, and as it means much more than merely to be accepted as personal to myself, but as to the great principles to which I have been chosen, in connection with one of our greatest and most brilliant American statesmen in part, to represent, I therefore deem it proper at this time to examine some of the questions that divide the two great parties of this country. The Democratic party controlled this government, with only a few intervals, from 1837 to 1861, and during these twenty-four years there was only one important measure enacted in accord with his financial policy, now remaining upon the statute books, viz: the independent treasury system. Its financial policies in all other respects have failed and have been abandoned by the country. The doctrine of State sovereignty, by which the nation was to be subordinated to individual States, is now repudiated by the people. Under this doctrine the southern half of the Democracy entered into a gigantic rebellion against the government. While a majority of the Democrats of the north were loyal to government a great many of their organizations sympathized with the south. In 1862 the Democrats lost control of the government; they left it financially wrecked, the people disheartened and the country almost in ruins. Their financial ideas and tariff policy had brought the nation to its lowest level, without credit and almost without hope for the future. If we may judge them by their record up to that time, there is no ground for belief that they could now so manage the affairs of the republic as to meet the present demands of the people.

The speaker then went on to declare the Democratic party had resisted every advance in finance and every measure touching the sources of human happiness. It opposed the emancipation of slaves and the homestead laws. It had left the doctrine of voluntary expatriation in such a shape that citizens of foreign birth were seized and forced into the armies of foreign governments until the Republican Congress gave them the same protection which is afforded to native born citizens. In reforms of the civil service instituted by the Republican party opposition had been shown by a great portion of the Democracy. "We find their candidate for vice-president, a gentleman from whom the people ought to have expected better things," said the speaker, "declaring in a speech made by him on July 13, 1881, and since his nomination, that the only remedy for dishonesty of administration in the government is to turn out the 130,000 Republican office holders, and supply their places. I suppose he means, with honest Democrats. Where Union soldiers are holding office I suppose he would replace them with Confederate Democratic soldiers, and where civilian Republicans are holding office, I suppose he would supplant them with civilian Democrats, in order that the government may be honestly administered. This declaration from one of the nominees of the Democratic party shows what that party means by civil service reform.

The speaker said dishonest men creep into all associations in life, and declared that while he would not charge the Democratic party with being dishonest as a whole, he did not think it would profit Governor Hendricks to challenge a comparison of administrations as between the Republican and Democratic party. He then quoted statistics showing the losses in the collection of public money under Republican and Democratic administrations, and adverted to the conduct of Floyd, Thompson, Cobb and others, whom he claimed had depleted the Treasury, the arsons and Indian trust funds, at the outbreak of the late war. Gen. Logan then proceeded to discuss the financial policy established by the Republican party, under which he claimed that the evils heretofore experienced under the Democratic system have disappeared, and the perpetuation of the system should be left in the hands of its friends, rather than be committed to its enemies. In periods of business depression, he declared the Democratic party was always ready to recklessly seize hold of almost any quick system for the payment of the public debt and for the temporary relief of the country, although its adoption could only work permanent disaster. Speaking of the tariff he said the history of the Democratic party showed that on the subject of tariff it seemed into power would be full of subjects of danger. The cry of the Democratic party that the market price of products of this country should be governed by the cost of like products in other countries, would, if allowed to be consummated, bring the manufacturing of the country to an end. He then reviewed what he termed the Republican American protective system, and claimed that it has fostered the wealth of the Nation until now the aggregated value of all property had reached the sum of \$44,000,000,000, an increase of \$36,000,000,000, in twenty years of Republican administration. When this was to be attributed to the Republican policy or not, it was evident the country had never enjoyed such great prosperity or advanced in all things pertaining to the highest civilization, as it had since the Republican party came into power, and adopted this American policy. The free trade theory he described as the Democratic English policy. He claimed that the commerce of the country, under the management of government by the Republican party, had caused our exports to increase to more than \$12,000,000,000, all of which had been produced by American labor. The remainder of his speech was largely taken up in making comparisons of the situation of laboring and the producing classes of the United States with those of Great Britain, under their respective protective and free trade government policy. He claimed that the two parties were radically divided on the question of the suppression of polygamy. He declared that the Republican party would use all the legal power of the government to destroy "the twin relic of barbarism." He spoke of the failure to secure a free ballot and fair count in certain portions of the south, and closed as follows: "If the people of this country want a man to guide this nation in the direction of peace, prosperity and happiness; if they want the man who has been faithful to his country in the time of its trials, the man who stood by it loyally, through all of its misfortunes and adversities, the man who has grown in wisdom drawn from a vast experience, the man who is known in diplomacy and statecraft wherever our flag floats, or the name of our country is mentioned, strength of intellect, with indomitable will and the courage of his convictions, the man of generous heart, as well as brilliant intellect, the man in whose hands every American interest will be absolutely safe and undeniably secure, this man, my fellow citizens, the people will find in the nominee of the Republican party for President of the United States—Hon. James G. Blaine."

The crowd was so great about the stand occupied by General Logan that speakers proceeded to occupy adjoining platforms, and addressed portions of the crowd from them. Among others speaking were Gen. Oglesby, Governor Hamilton and Senator Cullom. The scene in and about the park during the speaking was made brilliant by an on-coming display of pyrotechnics. The speaking continued until 11:30, at which hour the great crowd began to disperse.

Jennings & Sons.

Especially attention is directed this morning to the advertisement of Jennings & Sons which appears in THE HERALD this morning, and which invites the public to an examination of their stove department. This firm has long made a specialty of stoves and hardware and enjoy a certain and most desirable trade in this regard. Not only are they personally satisfied of the merits of the wares carried by them, but they have secured and published reliable references as indicative of the manner in which the public view their goods. It is a mistaken idea that the firm only wholesales stoves; they both retail and wholesale them, and considering the patronage they receive, the firm could ill-afford to cut off so valuable a branch of their custom.

OFFICES AND ROOMS

TO RENT
IN THE HERALD'S NEW BLOCK.

Private Henry.

New York, 23.—An official affidavit from Doris Buck requesting Coroner Robinson, of Long Island City, to exhume the body of her brother, Private Henry, of the Greely expedition, to hold an autopsy and investigate the manner and cause of his death, was received, and Robinson, after obtaining permission of the War Department, will do so next week.

Opposed to the Scheme.

Otawa, 23.—Sir John A. Macdonald, referring to Mr. Frewen's Wyoming cattle scheme, expresses unqualified condemnation of the project as detrimental to the best interests of the Dominion and fraught with the greatest danger to Canadian farmers and cattle raisers. He said it should be opposed in toto.

Didn't Do It.

New York, 24.—Captain J. W. Norman, ice master of the *Thetis* of the Greely relief squadron, informs the public that he never told any person or led any one to believe from his conversation that cannibalism had been practiced by Lieutenant Greely and his command.

Whisky's Work.

St. Joseph, 23.—Samuel Lilley, John Oakes and Charles Nation, with a jug of whisky went skiff riding on Lake Conary last night, got intoxicated, upset the boat, and all were drowned. The bodies were recovered to-day.

The President.

New York, 23.—President Arthur left this morning on the steamboat *Dispatch*. He will remain a day or two at New London, and then go to Newport, returning here in about ten days.

Business Failure.

New York, 23.—R. D. Charter's naval stores has assigned.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS.—Memorial Services in the Tabernacle at 2 p. m.

ST. MARK'S CATHEDRAL.—Holy communion 7:30 a. m. Sunday school 8:45 a. m. Morning Prayer and sermon 11 a. m. Evening prayer at 7 p. m.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching at 11 a. m. Rev. S. G. Day will give his fourth lecture on "The Weakness of Modern Script" at 8 p. m. All are invited, seats free.

PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL.—Preaching to-day at 11 a. m. by the pastor, Rev. J. H. Kyle; subject, "The Tribute of Conscience." Sabbath school at 12:15 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Seats free. All are cordially invited. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. T. O. Hill, pastor, preaches at 11 a. m. In the evening at 8 p. m. Rev. S. D. Dyer, pastor of St. Paul's English Lutheran church, Washington City, D. C., will preach. The public and visiting strangers cordially invited.

PARISH CHURCH.—No preaching in the morning. Sabbath school at 12:15 p. m. Young people's meeting at 7:15 in the evening. Preaching by Rev. H. A. Newell at 8 p. m. Seats free and all are cordially invited.

FRANCIS CHURCH.—Preaching by Rev. G. M. Jeffrey at Francis this evening at 8:15 subject, "The Happy Man." All are invited.

Bishop Dame Dead.

The tardy news has just reached here of the death of Bishop William H. Dame. The event took place last Saturday, while he was at his home in Paragonah, the most northern settlement in Iron County. It appears to have been caused by paralysis. The attack was noticed first, about 6 p. m. of the 16th, and he died at 9 o'clock. p. m. He had been ailing all winter, but seemed to recover as the spring came in. He never, however, regained his accustomed strength. Bishop Dame was born in Vermont, and was widely and favorably known throughout the Territory, and the British mission, where he was about twenty-five or thirty years ago. Until his recent ailment, resulting in his death, he occupied a prominent position among the people, and was always foremost in matters of interest pertaining to the welfare of whatever community he might be associated with.

Home Again.

On Friday evening Mr. David James, the well-known business man, returned home after a somewhat protracted absence. Mr. James was accompanied by two of his daughters, and since they left Utah behind them they have visited considerably in England, France and other European nations, and took in a number of the principal cities in the United States on the return trip. It is not without manifest pleasure that they return to Utah, and to the circle of fond relatives and loving friends. They are in the enjoyment of excellent health.

Mrs. Dr. Walton's Periodical Tea.

Mother Walton has prescribed this valuable medicine for a great many years in her private practice. It was proved an unfailing specific in the treatment of the many disorders to which the female constitution is subject. It is a cure for the monthly troubles that so many women suffer. Mailed on receipt of price, 50c.

FRAZIER MEDICINE CO., Prop., Cleveland, Ohio.
SARATOGA HIGH ROCK SPRING WATER for sale by all druggists. 2

Story of Lady Clare.

On Tuesday evening, Wallace's Company open at the Salt Lake Theatre with Lady Clare. Following is the story.

Lady Clare Brockfield is the daughter of an Earl. At the opening of the play she scornfully rejects the suit of John Middleton, a self-made man, who is visiting at Broadmeads. She uses his offer because she loves her cousin, Lord Ambermere, a spendthrift and rone, but also on the ground that to listen to it would be a degradation. Middleton accepts the rejection with calmness. The solicitor of the Countess Broadmeads, Lady Clare's mother, tells the mother that Lord Ambermere, had squandered his fortune, and is at about to marry "the daughter of Gould Smale, a Yorkshire millionaire. Lady Clare overhears this conversation and is quite broken-hearted. Melissa Smale, an old schoolmate of Lady Clare, comes on the scene, and parades her conquest of Ambermere. Lady Clare in the humiliation at being jilted for the vulgar millionaire's daughter, resolves to show her cousin her contempt for his desertion, and instantly makes up her mind to accept Middleton. She meets him, recalls her refusal and to his utter astonishment presents him as her future husband. The second act is at the home of John Middleton, at Oaklands, where he has brought Clare immediately at the conclusion of the marriage ceremony. Lady Clare realizes what she has done, and tells him she does not love him, and never can love him, and that she only married him to punish her cousin, whom she still loves. She implores Middleton to allow her to return to her mother, and absolutely refuses to fulfill the duties of wife. The husband refuses to let her leave his home, and asserting his authority, tells Clare that henceforth they shall live as strangers, although under the same roof. The third act is at Dieppe, where Lord Ambermere has followed Clare and his husband. Middleton treats Clare with affection and respect, but makes no attempt to win her love. Clare seeing the great, noble and generous nature of the man she has so cruelly deceived, learns to love him, although he still believes that her heart is with Ambermere. The count succeeds in getting an interview with her, and tells her that he has never ceased to love her, but she refuses him. Ambermere, a professional duelist, fastened a quarrel on Middleton, which ended in a duel. Clare is apprehensive of trouble, and begs her husband not to fight with Ambermere, but Middleton thinks that her fears were for the safety of the cousin, and endeavors to throw her off the scent. The husband and cousin meet in the forest of Belville, and just as the combat turns and fire Lady Clare rushes between them and receives Ambermere's shot to the shoulder. The last act is at Oaklands. Lady Clare is convalescent. The estrangement between the man and wife still continues. He thinks her anxiety on the field was to save her cousin. Ambermere presumes again to intrude on Lady Clare and renew his protestations of love, claiming that she loved him because she tried to save his life. She repulses him with disgust, and declares her love for her husband, and that it was trying to save Middleton's life on the duelling field that she rushed in and received the bullet that would in all certainty have killed him. Middleton overhears this declaration. Lord Ambermere's lies Lady Clare, when Middleton enters and dashes him aside and folds his wife to his heart.

What are the desirable qualities in a whisker dye? It must be convenient to use, easy to apply, impossible to rub off, elegant in appearance, and cheap in price. Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers unites in itself all these merits. Try it.

St. Mary's Academy, Salt Lake City.

(Conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Cross.) Classes for boarders and day pupils will be resumed Monday, Sept. 1st. The course of study embraces all the branches of a thorough and accomplished education. Languages, General Drawing and Vocal Music being included in the English course form no extra charge. Terms moderate. Small boys, boarders, received in separate department. Half-fare tickets can be procured for pupils. For catalogue, address as above.

NOTICE.

WE DESIRE TO RETURN OUR thanks to our Customers and the public generally for their liberal patronage in the past, and hope that in the future we may be able to do more for them.

CHOICE OF MEATS!

To merit a continuance of the trade.

We Shall Not Be Undersold

Sherwood Bros.

Opposite Z. C. M. I.